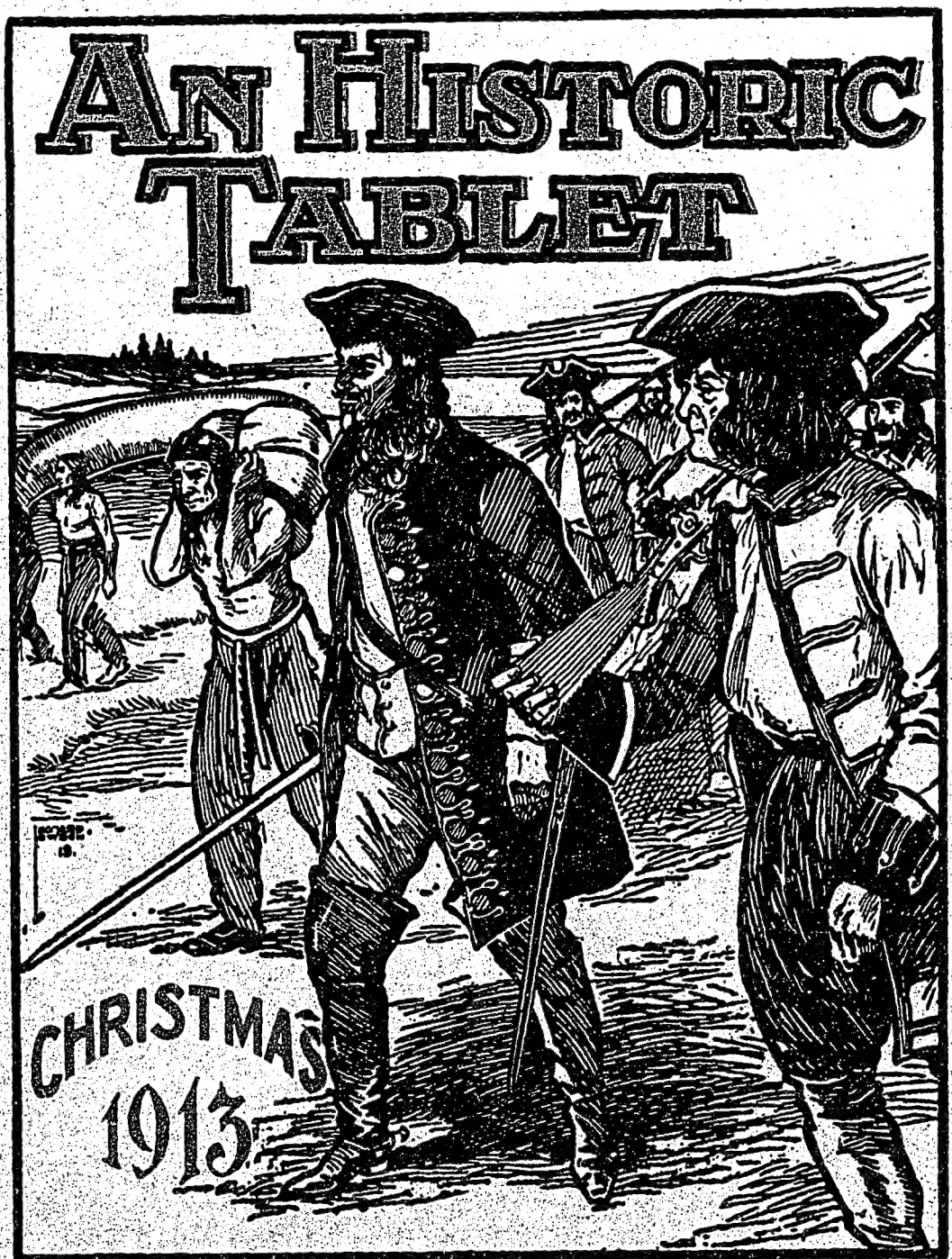
An Historic Tablet



An Historic Tablet

Buried, March, 1743
Discovered, March, 1913

With Some Account of How a Vast Territory, Now Partly in Western Canada and Partly in the United States, was Claimed for the French Crown by Right of Discovery

WINNIPEG
CHRISTMAS, NINETEEN HUNDRED AND THIRTEEN

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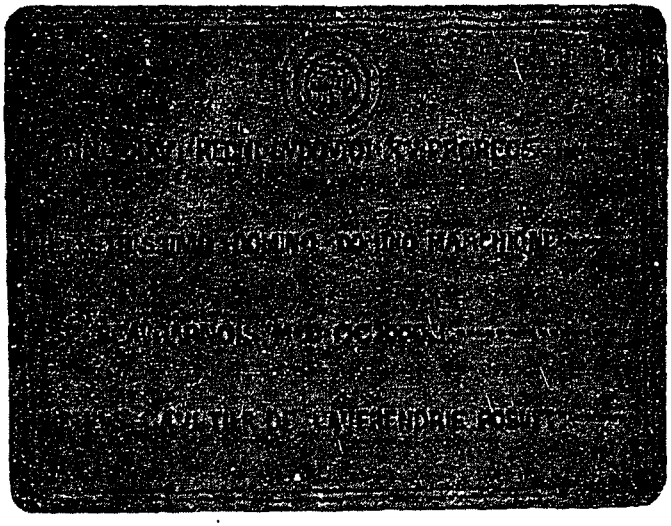
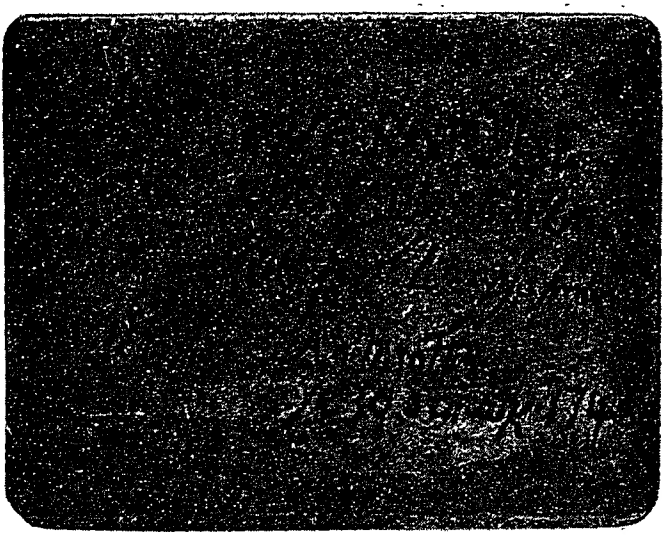
FROM THE PRESSES OF THE
FREE PRESS JOB PRINTING DEPARTMENT
WINNIPEG, CANADA



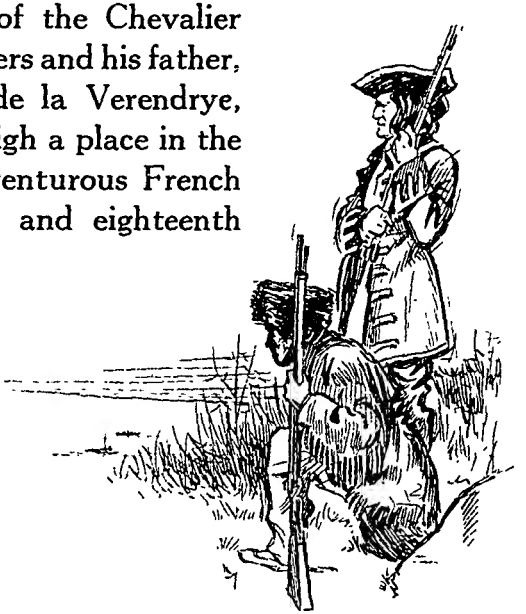
ACCOMPANYING this booklet is an exact reproduction in miniature of the lead tablet deposited on March 30, 1743, in a bluff overlooking the Missouri River by the Chevalier de la Verendrye, as the evidence of his having taken possession of the whole northwestern part of what is now the United States, together with a large part of what is now Western Canada, as far as the Rocky Mountains, by right of discovery for the King of France. This reproduction of what



may be termed one of the most interesting title deeds in history the Free Press asks you to accept with its best wishes for Christmas. The original lead tablet was found in March last by a young girl while playing with her companions near the public school at Fort Pierre, which is on the west bank of the Missouri River, across from the city of Pierre, the capital of the State of North Dakota. The location in which it was found is near the junction of a small stream with the Missouri, as described in the Chevalier de la Verendrye's

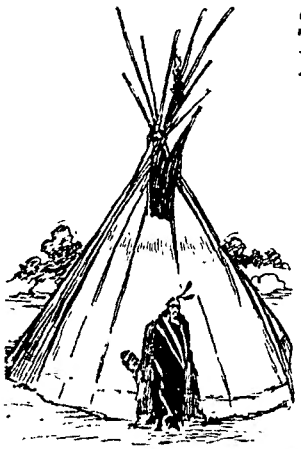
manuscript journal of his journeyings, which is in the archives of the French Government at Paris, in its original deerskin wrapper.

THIS historic tablet is now in the possession of the Government of the State of North Dakota. Soon after its discovery, which was within a few days of the one hundred and seventieth anniversary of its being buried by the Chevalier de la Verendrye, photographs of it, obverse and reverse, were taken by Mr. W. O'Reilly, of Pierre. The photographs were reproduced in the Free Press on Saturday, April 12 last, in connection with an article by Mr. Charles N. Bell, F.R.G.S., of Winnipeg. That was the first publication of photographs of the tablet, and Mr. Bell's article was the first published after the finding of the tablet, in which there was given a comprehensive account of the explorations of the Chevalier de la Verendrye, his two brothers and his father, Pierre Gaultier de Varenne de la Verendrye, whose name is worthy of so high a place in the roll of the names of the adventurous French explorers of the seventeenth and eighteenth

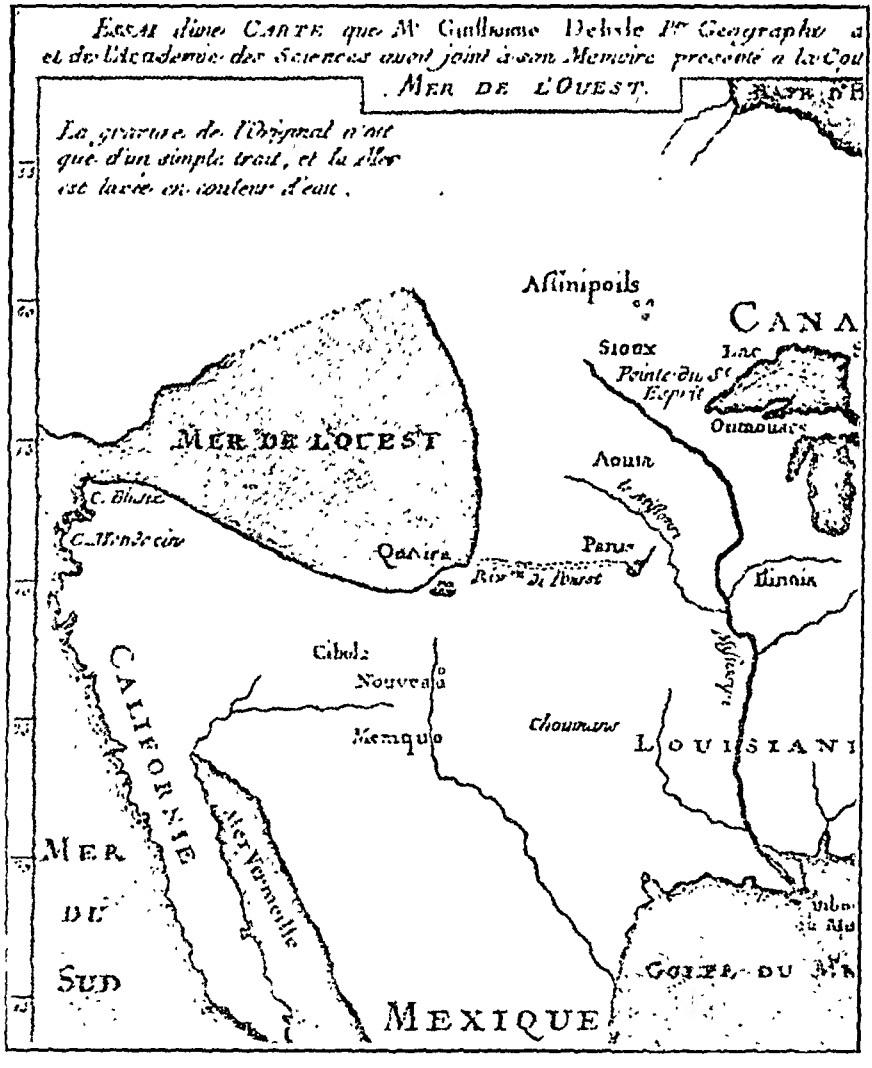


centuries, Radisson, Duluth, Marquette, Jolliet, La Salle, La Motte Cadillac and the others who, like himself and his sons, blazed the way through vast regions of this continent previously untrodden by a white man. It was in September, 1738, that Pierre de la Verendrye, the father, with his youngest son, Francois, (the eldest son, Jean Baptiste having been killed, together with some twenty companions by a band of Sioux Indians, on an island in the Lake of the Woods, two years before) arrived at the junction of the Red and the Assiniboine Rivers, the first white men to view the site of the present city of Winnipeg.

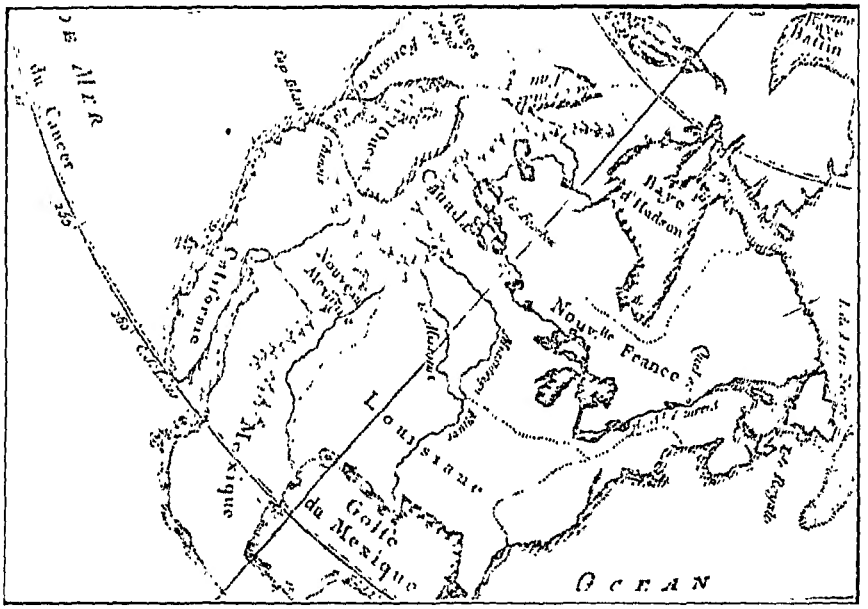
THE tablet is about eight inches in width. The Latin inscription on the obverse is as follows: "Anno XXVI Regni Ludovici XV Pro Rege Illustrissimo Domino Domino Marchione de Beauharnois MDCCXXXI Petrus Gaultier de la Verendrye Posuit." That is: "In the Twenty-sixth Year of the Reign of Louis XV, in the Name of the King, Our Thrice Illustrious Sovereign, and of Monsieur the Marquis de Beauharnois, Pierre Gaultier de la Verendrye



Placed (This Tablet) 1741." The tablet has stamped at the top, above this inscription, and at each corner, the fleur-de-lis of the Royal Arms of France. On the reverse of the tablet the inscription cut by the Chevalier de la Verendrye with the point of a dagger is as follows: "Pose par le Chevalyer de La Vr te St Louy la Londette A Miotte le 30 Mars, 1743." The "te" means "temoins," witnesses. The two voyageurs accompanying the Chevalier de la Verendrye were Louis la Londette and A. Miotte. His brother Francois was the fourth member of the expedition, and it is remarkable that his name does not appear on the tablet. The inscription is as follows, being translated: "Deposited by the Chevalier de la Verendrye, Witnesses, St. Louis la Londette, A. Miotte. March 30, 1743." The difference detween the dates in the two inscriptions is due, of course, to the fact that the inscription of the obverse of the tablet was stamped at Quebec, where the Marquis de Beauharnois, the then Governor of Canada, gave the tablet to de la Verendrye, the father, when he was setting forth on his search for the Western Sea. The date in the inscription cut with a dagger point is the date of the actual burying of the tablet.



Map showing the supposed "Sea of the West," in Paris in 1752, by L'Academie des Sciences, nine years later than the deposit of the Tablet on the bank of the Missouri. It was believed by the geographers in Paris at that time that the "Sea of the West" was a veritable Mediterranean Sea, occupying a great portion of the Western half of this Continent.

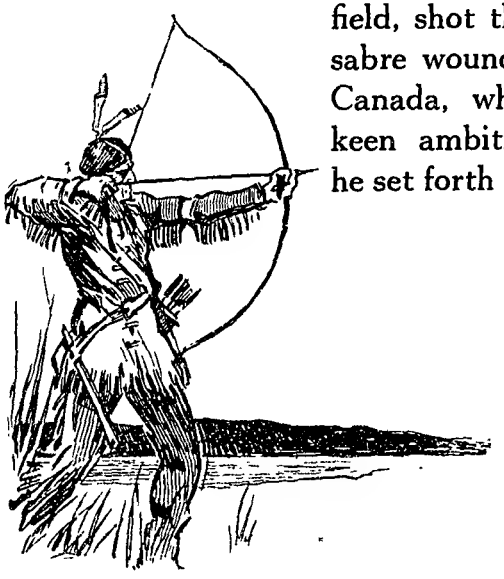


Map published in Paris, in 1755, showing the supposed Western Sea, with approaches to the Great Forked River (the Mississippi) and the Great Lakes.

THE story of the explorations of Pierre de la Verendrye and his sons is the story of the search for the Western Sea, which, it was believed in their time, was no more than a narrow strait—or, at most a sea of moderate extent, in comparison with the Atlantic—between this continent and Asia. Columbus,

too had set out to find a Western way to Asia—and discovered America. Jacques Cartier was in search of a mythical passage to the Orient—and was the pioneer of a northern empire. La Salle set forth from Montreal to reach China—and explored the valley of the Mississippi, the memory of his original project being preserved in the name La Chine, or, as we write it now, Lachine, to the celebrated rapids in the St. Lawrence above Montreal. In like manner Pierre de la Verendrye and his sons, were led on by the myth of a Western Sea—and explored the northwestern section of the continent.

BORN at Three Rivers, on the St. Lawrence, in 1685, where his father was Governor, Pierre de la Verendrye as a young man had a notable career in the French army. At the battle of Malplaquet, where Marlborough won a famous victory, he was left for dead on the field, shot through the body and with several sabre wounds, but recovered and returned to Canada, where he showed himself a man of keen ambition and untiring energy. When he set forth from Montreal on June 8, 1731, on

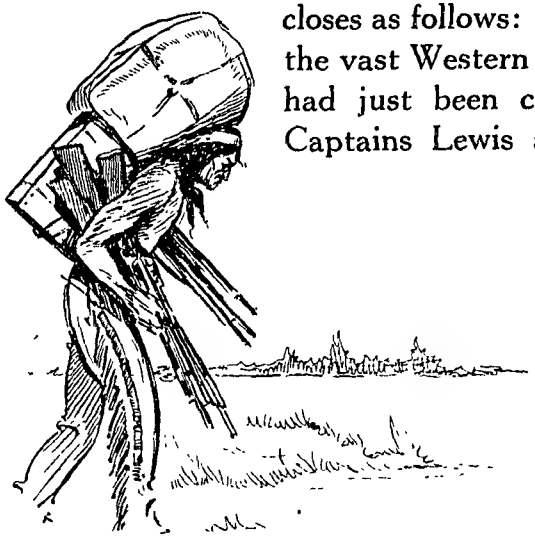


his quest of the Western Sea, his three sons—Jean, Pierre, afterwards known as the Chevalier, and Francois, aged respectively eighteen, seventeen and sixteen—accompanied him. They hoped to find that the Western Sea, about which Pierre de la Verendrye had heard much talk from Indians who had come from the West to the trading post at Nipigon, on Lake Superior, of which he was in command from 1726 until 1729, would connect the French domain on the Gulf of Mexico with the New France of Canada, and at the same time open up a way to the Orient.

ALL the rainbow tints of "la gloire" invested the quest, but the rainbow hopes had also a practical basis of profits. Merchants of Montreal had advanced goods for trade with the Indians on the way to the Western Sea. The fur trade at that time yielded immense profits. Traders who had gone out with goods worth about $2,000 in modern money had returned in three years with furs worth, in the money of today, a quarter of a million dollars. Pierre de la Verendrye had secured from the

King, through the representations of the Marquis de Beauharnois, his friend and patron, then Governor of New France, a monoply of the fur trade in the country he proposed to explore. But neither he nor his sons realized any of their hopes. Misfortune dogged them constantly, and they were misrepresented and deprived of their hoped-for wealth by enemies in Montreal and Quebec, who intrigued against them in France. Even after their strenuous lives were ended, it was long before their names were given the place they deserve in the history of this continent.

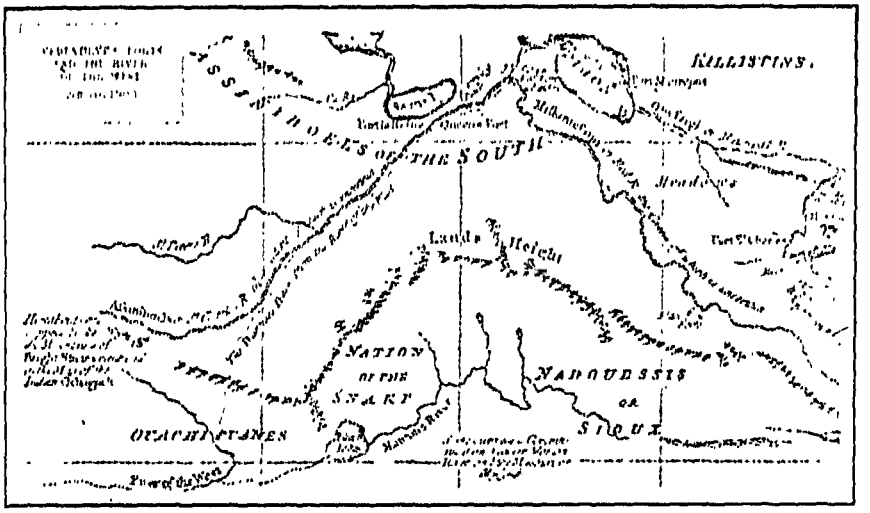
THERE is not room in this booklet for even the most summary resume of the narrative of the expedition of which the tablet is a record. Parkman has set forth that narrative with great fulness, from the manuscript journal of the Chevalier de la Verendrye. After noting the burying of the tablet, Parkman closes as follows: "Sixty-two years later when the vast Western regions then called Louisiana had just been ceded to the United States, Captains Lewis and Clark left the Mandan



villages with thirty-two men, traced the Missouri to the mountains, penetrated the wastes beyond, and made their way to the Pacific. The first stages of that remarkable exploration were anticipated by the brothers La Verendrye. They did not find the Pacific, but they discovered the Rocky Mountains, or at least that part of them to which the name properly belongs; for the southern continuation of the great range had long been known to the Spaniards. Their bold adventure was achieved, not at the charge of a Government, but at their own cost and that of their father; not with a band of well equipped men, but with only two followers."

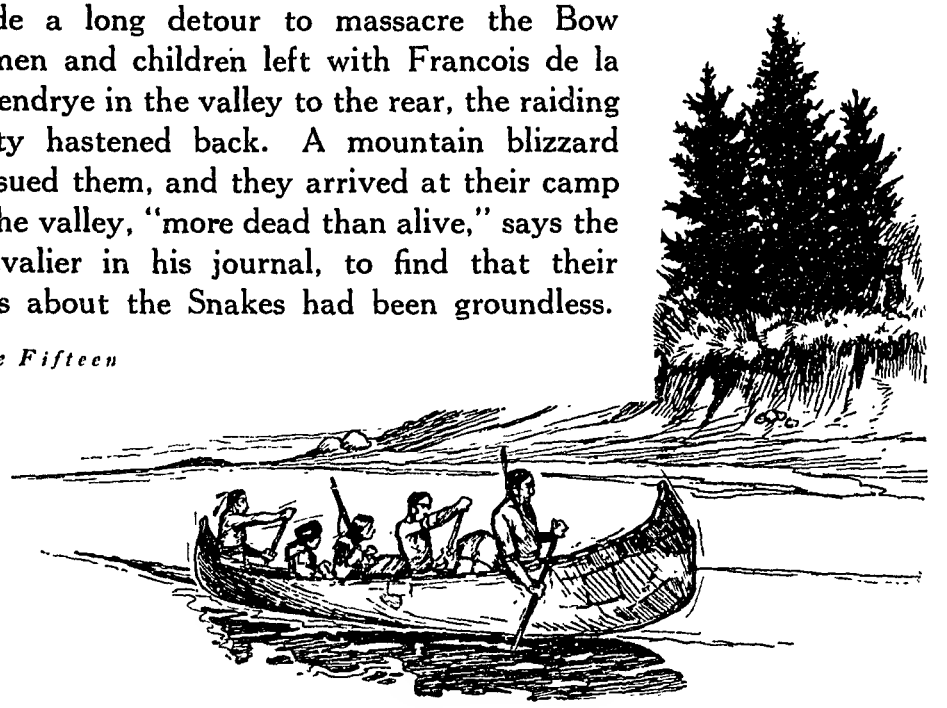
IT was on New Year's day, 1743, that the Chevalier de la Verendrye, travelling with a party of warriors of the Indian tribe which he names in his journal the Gens de l'Arc, or Bow Indians, saw for the first time on the Western horizon, "more like clouds than mountains," high-piled mountain masses. That first view of the far sky-line of the Bighorn range increased greatly his eagerness to press

on and made him fret at the wary slowness with which his Indian companions advanced, on the constant lookout for the enemies whom they were planning to take by surprise. The two voyageurs, La Londette and Miotte, had stayed behind with the Gens de la Petite Cerise, or Choke Cherry Indians, one of the bands of plain Indians encountered on the journey. The Chevalier and his brother had pushed on from tribe to tribe, until at last they were with the Bow Indians, a war party of whom against the Snake Indians the Chevalier joined, leaving his brother at the winter village of the Bows in a sheltered valley. On January 15 the Chevalier and the band of Bow warriors were at the foot of the main range of the northern Rockies. Against the sky soared the snowy heights, an impassable barrier between the plains and the Western Sea. He believed that if he could climb to a mountain peak he would look down on the long sought Western Sea, which had lured his father and his brothers and himself on and on for more than ten years. Never suspecting that another thousand miles lay between him and the Western Sea, he was eager to cross the Great Divide. Destiny



Map published in London in 1762, showing the "forts," or posts, established by Pierre de la Verendrye and his sons.

decreed otherwise. The Bow Indians found no trace of the Snakes in their usual winter hunting ground, and believing that they had made a long detour to massacre the Bow women and children left with Francois de la Verendrye in the valley to the rear, the raiding party hastened back. A mountain blizzard pursued them, and they arrived at their camp in the valley, "more dead than alive," says the Chevalier in his journal, to find that their fears about the Snakes had been groundless.



A party of the Bows accompanied the Chevalier and his brother back to the territory of the Choke Cherry Indians, where they picked up La Londette and Miotte. They marched homeward along the valley of the Upper Missouri, through the country of the Sioux, with whom the Bows were allied. After burying the lead tablet on the bank of the river, they journeyed back to Fort la Reine, which had been built by their father, on the site of the present city of Portage la Prairie, Manitoba, sixty miles west of Winnipeg, where he was awaiting them, having heard nothing of them for nearly two years. They arrived at Fort la Reine on July 2, 1743. For thirteen years father and sons had followed the dream of a Western Sea. They had found a sea of prairie, a sea of mountains and two great rivers, the Saskatchewan and the Missouri. It remained for later followers in their footsteps to arrive at the Pacific—"the great water, too bitter to drink, beyond the mountains of the setting sun."

THE MANITOBA FREE PRESS

Has Marked the Christmas Season in previous years by the presentation:

In 1901—Of a miniature sack of "No. 1 Hard" Manitoba Wheat.

In 1902—Of a miniature sack of Reindeer Pemmican, made at Fort McPherson, a Hudson's Bay Company post, sixty-five miles within the Arctic Circle, and 2978 miles northwest of Winnipeg, accompanied by an illustrated booklet bound with a deerskin thong.

In 1903—Of a Gopher's Tail, mounted, as a "good luck bringer," accompanied by an illustrated booklet containing the Cree legend of the gopher, given in print for the first time.

In 1904—Of a pen made from a quill of a Canadian Wild Goose, with an illustrated booklet containing the Cree legend of the wild goose, given in print for the first time.

In 1905—Of a Flint and Steel, with an illustrated booklet containing the Cree legend of the origin of fire, set forth in print for the first time, from a manuscript journal of an officer in the service of the Hudson's Bay Company, dated in the year 1817.

In 1906—Of a Pipe of Peace, with an illustrated booklet containing Indian legends of the origin of the calumet, and some account of the usages in connection therewith.

In 1907—Of a little Barrel of Flour, made at the Hudson's Bay Company's mill at Vermilion, 400 miles south of the Arctic Circle, from wheat grown in the Peace River country, with an illustrated booklet containing some account of wheat growing and flour milling, ancient and modern.

In 1908—Of a package of Caviar from Lake Winnipeg, with an illustrated booklet containing some account of the history of caviar, and a Cree legend of the sturgeon, given in print for the first time.

In 1909—Of a Beaver's Tooth, mounted, accompanied by an illustrated booklet, containing some account of the beaver's works and ways, of Indian legends about the beaver, and of curious old-world beliefs of the magical and medicinal powers of castoreum and beavers' teeth.

In 1910—Of a miniature Roll of news Print, accompanied by an illustrated booklet containing some account of paper-making, from the ancient papyrus, made from the reeds of the Nile, down to the modern paper made from Canadian pulpwood.

In 1911—Of a Buffalo in bronze, mounted on a piece of Buffalo Hide, accompanied by an illustrated booklet containing some account of the buffalo, and particularly of the round-up of the great Pablo herd in Montana and its removal to Western Canada.

In 1912—Of a Bear's Claw, Mounted, accompanied by an illustrated booklet containing some account of the black bear, his wide distribution, his curious variations of color and his unvarying characteristics and habits.

Facts About the Free Press
WINNIPEG

GROWTH OF CIRCULATION

Sworn Average Circulation of the Daily Free Press		Sworn Average Circulation of the Weekly Free Press and Prairie Farmer	
1902	15,341		
1903	18,824	1903	13,640
1904	25,693	1904	15,801
1905	30,048	1905	15,654
1906	34,559	1906	21,300
1907	36,852	1907	23,816
1908	37,095	1908	27,425
1909	40,890	1909	27,050
1910	46,181	1910	26,466
1911	54,419	1911	27,540
1912	61,591	1912	33,959
1913*	66,944	1913*	36,711

*10 months

VOLUME OF ADVERTISING CARRIED BY THE DAILY FREE PRESS

	Agate Lines Display	Agate Lines Classified	Agate Total Lines
1903	5,009,616	1,793,554	6,803,170
1904	5,027,324	1,979,952	7,007,276
1905	5,820,450	2,192,625	8,013,075
1906	6,067,050	2,717,625	8,784,675
1907	6,201,300	2,938,200	9,139,500
1908	4,415,550	2,074,875	6,490,425
1909	4,962,858	2,789,200	7,752,058
1910	6,517,130	3,213,453	9,730,583
1911	7,848,868	3,972,659	11,821,527
1912	8,612,097	5,333,393	13,945,490
1913 (11 months)	6,631,239	4,287,735	10,918,974

PRESS CAPACITY

The figures given show the capacity of producing 16-page papers per hour.

		Papers per hour
1900	(Cox Duplex, limit 8 pages)	4,000
1904	(Hoe Pony Quad and Full Quad)	34,000
1911	(Two Sextuple Hoe Presses)	72,000
1913	(Two Sextuple and one Octuple Hoe Presses)	132,000

PAPER CONSUMPTION

1899	550,000 lbs.	1907	4,624,701 lbs.
1900	644,640 lbs.	1908	4,138,089 lbs.
1901	999,217 lbs.	1909	4,551,492 lbs.
1902	1,290,492 lbs.	1910	6,338,995 lbs.
1903	1,972,098 lbs.	1911	8,946,227 lbs.
1904	2,791,356 lbs.	1912	11,088,043 lbs.
1905	3,573,704 lbs.	1913*	10,064,339 lbs.
1906	4,160,398 lbs.	* For the eleven months ended Nov. 30.	

WINNIPEG

The Capital of the Province of Manitoba, the Financial Centre and the Commercial Metropolis of Western Canada

Population, Assessment Commissioner's Census	201,000
Net City Assessment	$259,419,520
Rate of Taxation	13 Mills
Building Permits, 1913 (10 months)	$17,625,750
Local Improvements, 1913 (10 months)	$1,300,000
Area of Public Parks, 1913, Acres	577
Area of the City, 1913, Acres	15,287

Growth of Population

1874 (year of incorporation)	1,869
1885	19,574
1898	39,384
1902	48,411
1903	56,741
1904	67,262
1905	79,975
1906	101,057
1907	111,729
1908	122,250
1909	135,000
1910	166,553
1911	152,695
1912	185,000
1913	201,000

Growth of Assessment

1901	$ 26,405,770
1902	28,615,810
1903	36,273,400
1904	48,214,950
1905	62,727,630
1906	80,511,725
1907	96,786,768
1908	116,106,390
1909	111,091,094
1910	160,962,227
1911	176,714,725
1912	218,979,720
1913	259,419,520

Bank Clearings

1901	$ 106,950,720
1902	188,370,003
1903	246,108,006
1904	294,601,437
1905	369,868,179
1906	504,585,914
1907	599,667,576
1908	614,111,801
1909	675,175,910
1910	953,415,287
1911	1,172,762,142
1912	1,537,817,524
1913*	1,251,497,629

* 10 months

Local Improvements

1901	$ 327,029
1902	387,201
1903	469,394
1904	432,689
1905	907,803
1906	1,071,633
1907	903,302
1908	880,380
1909	1,232,169
1910	1,092,986
1911	1,159,938
1912	1,482,834
1913*	1,301,000

* 10 months

Customs Returns

1901	$ 975,880
1902	1,492,469
1903	1,936,811
1904	2,601,252
1905	2,705,051
1906	3,620,072
1907	3,144,554
1908	4,132,021
1909	3,343,520
1910	5,001,624
1911	8,077,043
1912	10,670,976
1913*	8,653,305

* 10 months

Inland Revenue Receipts

1901	$ 537,958
1902	637,881
1903	775,783
1904	914,189
1905	1,000,685
1906	1,158,723
1907	1,028,209
1908	1,216,337
1909	956,036
1910	931,088
1911	1,163,001
1912	1,354,210
1913*	1,077,023

*10 months.

Building Permits

	No. of Buildings	Value
1901	796	$ 1,708,557
1902	972	2,408,125
1903	1,593	5,698,400
1904	2,268	9,651,750
1905	4,099	10,480,150
1906	4,176	12,760,450
1907	2,827	6,309,950
1908	1,769	5,513,700
1909	2,942	9,226,335
1910	3,240	14,136,200
1911	4,342	17,550,400
1912	5,339	20,563,750
1913	4,408	17,625,750

10 months.

Facts and Figures About Canada

THE AREA OF THE DOMINION

Total area.....3,729,665 square miles

Canada contains one-third the area of the British Empire. It is larger than the United States by 111,992 square miles. It is almost as large as Europe, eighteen times as large as France or Germany, and thirty times as large as the United Kingdom. The distance from Halifax to Vancouver is greater than the distance from Halifax to London.

CANADIAN TRADE

For the Past Three Fiscal Years

	1911	1912	1913
Imports—			
Home Consumption	$472,247,540	$559,320,544	$692,032,392
Exports—			
Domestic and Foreign	297,196,365	315,317,250	393,232,057
Aggregate Trade	$769,443,905	$874,637,794	$1,085,264,449

CANADIAN BANK STATISTICS

Bank Clearings (Bradstreet's figures, 10 months)	$7,382,803,175
Capital, etc	116,981,909
Reserve	109,358,445
Deposits on Demand	381,737,513
Deposits after Notice	621,249,585
Deposits, Government Savings Banks	13,722,472
Deposits, Post Office Savings	43,191,722

BRANCHES OF CANADIAN CHARTERED BANKS, 1913

In Canada		2,968
Ontario	1,119	
Quebec	543	
Nova Scotia	109	
New Brunswick	75	
Prince Edward Island	14	
Manitoba	206	
Alberta	261	
Saskatchewan	390	
British Columbia	248	
Yukon	3	
In Newfoundland		15
Elsewhere		69
		3,052

SIX STATISTICAL TOTALS FOR THE DOMINION.

	1868	1913
Paid-up Bank Capital	$ 30,289,048	$ 116,981,909
Post Office Savings Bank Deposit	4,4361,684	43,191,722
Bank Deposits	37,678,571	1,098,928,325
Total Trade	131,027,532	1,085,264,449
Imports	73,459,644	692,032,392
Exports	57,567,888	393,232,057

CANADIAN POST OFFICE STATISTICS

Number of Offices	13,859
Letters Despatched	566,140,000
Post Cards	54,727,000
Registered Letters	13,021,000
Free Letters	18,215,000
Postal Revenue	$10,482,255
Postal Expenditures	9,172,035
Net Revenue	$ 1,310,220

HOW THE SERVICE HAS GROWN

Letters in Successive Years

1876	41,000,000	1899	150,375,000
1882	56,200,000	1900	178,292,500
1883	62,800,000	1901	191,650,000
1886	71,000,000	1902	212,628,000
1888	80,200,000	1906	323,644,000
1889	92,668,000	1908	396,011,000
1892	102,850,000	1909	414,301,000
1896	116,028,000	1911	504,233,000
1897	123,830,000	1912	566,140,000

THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT

The Dominion constituencies are redistributed after each decennial census. This is provided for in the British North America Act. The House at Ottawa, as it will be after the redistribtuion based on the census of 1911, will compare with the present House as follows;

	Present House of Commons	New House of Commons
Manitoba	10	15
Saskatchewan	10	15
Alberta	7	12
British Columbia	7	12
Ontario	86	82
Quebec	65	65
New Brunswick	13	11
Nova Scotia	18	15
Prince Edward Island	4	3
Yukon	1	1
	221	231

WESTERN CANADA

THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES

Total Arable Land in three Provinces, 357,016,778 acres. Allowing for root crops, hay and gardens, less than 20,000,000 acres, or 5.8 per cent. of the total arable land is yet under cultivation.

Prof. Saunders estimates that Western Canada has 171,000,000 acres of wheat lands.

GROWTH OF WESTERN CITIES

Increase in Assessed Value

	Winnipeg	Regina	Calgary	Edmonton
1901	$ 26,405,770	$ 979,149	$ 2,307,000	$ 1,395,912
1902	28,615,810	1,062,628	2,383,325	1,724,420
1903	36,273,400	1,024,966	3,321,549	3,208,100
1904	48,214,950	2,284,710	4,099,437	3,959,648
1905	62,727,630	3,116,943	5,433,469	6,620,985
1906	80,511,725	6,448,000	7,771,921	17,046,798
1907	96,786,768	11,147,571	12,832,496	21,985,700
1908	116,106,390	12,401,380	17,941,698	22,535,210
1909	111,091,094	11,714,686	19,824,978	25,584,990
1910	160,962,227	13,066,398	30,797,092	30,105,110
1911	176,714,725	26,987,273	52,747,600	46,494,740
1912	218,979,720	55,026,608	111,598,135	123,475,070
1913	259,419,520	95,007,527	133,023,618	187,946,720

ACREAGE UNDER CROP IN 1913

	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	Total
Acreage in Wheat	3,139,747	5,688,113	1,374,400	10,202,260

Acreage in Coarse Grains in the Three Provinces

Oats	5,207,700
Barley	1,107,520
Flax	1,250,000

FREE PRESS ESTIMATE OF CROP OF 1913

Wheat	Acres	Total Bushels
Manitoba	3,130,747	56,064,975
Saskatchewan	5,688,113	108,074,144
Alberta	1,374,400	24,739,200
Total	10,193,260	188,878,319
Oats	5,207,700	208,308,000
Barley	1,107,250	35,432,000
Flax	1,250,000	17,500,000

STOCK HANDLED AT WINNIPEG STOCK YARDS, YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 15, 1913

Cattle Received	85,102
Hogs Received	154,202
Sheep Received	37,133
No export cattle.	
Butchers, East (5¼ cents per pound)	343
Feeders, East (5½ cents per pound)	153
Butchers and Stockers, West ($4.75 per 100 pounds)	3,319
Feeders, West ($5.50 per 100 pounds)	13,166
Butchers, South ($6.35 per 100 pounds)	441
Stockers, South ($5.50 per 100 pounds)	5,180
Hogs, West ($8.75 per 100 pounds)	1,121
Hogs, East ($9.00 per 100 pounds)	7,123
Sheep, West ($4.75 per 100 pounds)	432
Sheep, East ($5.00 per 100 pounds)	20
Cattle, Local ($5.25 per 100 pounds)	61,340
Hogs, Local ($8.75 per 100 pounds)	145,958
Sheep, Local ($5.25 per 100 pounds)	36,691
Cattle from Winnipeg and Vicinity ($4.25 per 100 pounds)	1,160

HANDLED AT UNION STOCK YARDS

Cattle Received	11,103
Hogs Received	3,668
Sheep Received	101
Cattle, East (5¼ cents per pound)	389
Cattle, West (5½ cents per pound)	642
Cattle, South (5½ cents per pound)	3,729
Local (5¼ cents per 100 pounds)	6,343

NEW RAILWAY MILEAGE IN WESTERN CANADA, 1913

Grading		Steel Laid	
Canadian Pacific Ry	550	Canadian Pacific Ry	800
Canadian Northern Ry	305	Canadian Northern Ry	500
Grand Trunk Pacific Ry	590	Grand Trunk Pacific Ry	460
Great Northern Ry	35	Great Northern Ry	30

Total Railway Mileage of Western Canada at the close of 1913, 16,560.

This Total is made up as follows:

	Miles of Steel
Canadian Pacific Railway	8,000
Canadian Northern Railway	5,530
Grand Trunk Pacific Railway	2,650
Great Northern Railway	380
	16,560

IMMIGRATION INTO CANADA

	1911	1912	1913
From the British Isles	143,522	138,121	150,542
From Continental Europe	46,111	82,406	139,009
From the United States	121,451	133,710	112,881
Total	311,084	354,237	402,432

In the past five years immigrants have brought cash and settlers' effects into Canada as follows:

From the British Isles—Cash	$ 29,966,000
From the British Isles—Settlers' Effects	23,719,000
From the United States—Cash	331,000,000
From the United States—Settlers' Effects, as valued by Customs Officers	288,000,000
From Continental Europe—Cash	3,780,000
Total	$676,465,000